

11-314-cv
Nike, Inc. v. Already LLC d/b/a Yums

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT
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5 August Term, 2010
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7 (Argued: June 20, 2011 Decided: November 10, 2011)
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10 Docket No. 11-314-cv
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15 NIKE, INC.,
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17 Plaintiff-Counter-Defendant-Appellee,
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19 v.
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21 ALREADY, LLC d/b/a YUMS,
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23 Defendant-Counter-Claimant-Appellant.
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30 Before: LEVAL, LIVINGSTON and LOHIER, Circuit Judges.
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32 Plaintiff filed suit alleging that two shoe lines manufactured by defendant infringed
33 plaintiff's trademark. Defendant counterclaimed under the Declaratory Judgment Act and 15
34 U.S.C. § 1119. After plaintiff delivered a covenant not to sue, the district court (Richard J.
35 Sullivan, J.) held that the covenant ended the case or controversy between the parties and
36 dismissed defendant's counterclaims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. We affirm.
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14 Appellant.

15
16 LOHIER, Circuit Judge:

17 This appeal requires us to decide whether a trademark registrant's delivery of a covenant
18 not to sue, and voluntary dismissal of its trademark claims, divests a federal court of subject
19 matter jurisdiction over a defendant's counterclaims for a declaratory judgment and cancellation
20 of the trademark's registration. After considering the breadth of the plaintiff's covenant not to
21 sue and the improbability of future infringement, the United States District Court for the
22 Southern District of New York (Richard J. Sullivan, J.) dismissed the defendant's counterclaims
23 because no case or controversy existed under Article III of the United States Constitution. We
24 affirm.

25 **BACKGROUND**

26 1. The Complaint and Counterclaims

27 In July 2009, plaintiff Nike, Inc. filed a complaint against defendant Already, LLC d/b/a
28 Yums ("Yums"), alleging trademark infringement, false designation of origin, unfair

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1 competition, and trademark dilution in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1), 1125(a), and 1125(c),
2 and related claims under New York common law and New York General Business Law § 360.
3 According to the complaint, in 1982, Nike designed a shoe called the Air Force 1, which it has
4 since produced in more than 1,700 color combinations, selling millions of pairs each year. The
5 complaint alleged that the Air Force 1 shoe has a distinctive appearance for which Nike owns
6 several federal trademark registrations, including U.S. Trademark Registration Number
7 3,451,905, registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on June 24, 2008
8 (hereinafter the “‘905 Registration”), for “the design of the stitching on the exterior of the shoe,
9 the design of the material panels that form the exterior body of the shoe, the design of the wavy
10 panel on the top of the shoe that encompasses the eyelets for the shoe laces, the design of the
11 vertical ridge pattern on the sides of the sole of the shoe, and the relative position of these
12 elements to each other.” Compl. ¶ 11 (quoting the ‘905 Registration). It further alleged that
13 Yums was selling “footwear bearing a confusingly similar imitation” of the Air Force 1 shoe,
14 including shoes known as Sugar and Soulja Boy. *Id.* at ¶¶ 14-15.

15 In November 2009, Yums filed counterclaims for a declaratory judgment that the ‘905
16 Registration was not in fact a “trademark” under 15 U.S.C. § 1127 or New York law, and for
17 cancellation of the ‘905 Registration pursuant to the cancellation provisions of the Lanham Act,
18 15 U.S.C. § 1119. Yums also alleged that an “actual controversy” existed regarding whether
19 Yums had infringed any rights Nike had in the purported trademark.

20
21 2. The Covenant Not To Sue

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1 In March 2010, Nike delivered a “Covenant Not to Sue” (the “Covenant”) to Yums. The
2 Covenant’s preamble stated as follows:

3 NIKE has recently learned that [Yums]’s actions complained of in the
4 Complaint no longer infringe or dilute the NIKE Mark at a level sufficient to
5 warrant the substantial time and expense of continued litigation and NIKE
6 wishes to conserve resources relating to its enforcement of the NIKE Mark.
7

8 The Covenant obligated Nike as follows:

9 to refrain from making any claim(s) or demand(s), or from commencing,
10 causing, or permitting to be prosecuted any action in law or equity, against
11 [Yums] or any of its [successors or related entities and their customers], on
12 account of any possible cause of action based on or involving trademark
13 infringement, unfair competition, or dilution, under state or federal law in the
14 United States [sic] relating to the NIKE Mark based on the appearance of any
15 of [Yums]’s current and/or previous footwear product designs, and any
16 colorable imitations thereof, regardless of whether that footwear is produced,
17 distributed, offered for sale, advertised, sold, or otherwise used in commerce
18 before or after the Effective Date of this Covenant.
19

20 3. The District Court Proceedings and Decision

21 In April 2010, a month after Nike delivered the Covenant, the District Court held a
22 hearing to determine whether the Covenant divested it of subject matter jurisdiction over Yums’s
23 counterclaims. Although Nike conceded during the hearing that it would be bound by the
24 Covenant even if Yums became a competitive threat, Yums argued that a case or controversy
25 persisted because Nike’s litigation -- and the ‘905 Registration itself -- constituted a “continuing
26 libel” against Yums by making it appear that Yums had infringed and continued to infringe
27 Nike’s trademark. In the course of its argument, Yums acknowledged that it had not previously
28 sought to cancel the ‘905 Registration, which had been filed nearly two years earlier.

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1 After the hearing, Nike moved pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil
2 Procedure to dismiss Yums's counterclaims without prejudice on the ground that the District
3 Court lacked subject matter jurisdiction. Nike also moved to dismiss its own claims voluntarily
4 and with prejudice, pursuant to Rule 41(a)(2).

5 In response, Yums argued that Nike's claims should be dismissed with prejudice by
6 summary judgment under Rule 56(b) rather than Rule 41(a)(2) to allow the action, insofar as it
7 included Yums's counterclaims, to proceed. Yums argued that its counterclaims were not
8 subject to dismissal along with Nike's claims because, under the Declaratory Judgment Act, they
9 created an independent controversy over whether Nike had violated Yums's rights by improperly
10 obtaining a trademark registration.

11 To demonstrate the existence of an actual controversy notwithstanding the Covenant's
12 broad language, Yums filed affidavits from prospective investors who suggested that Nike's
13 lawsuit had deterred them from investing in Yums or had prompted them to withdraw prior
14 investments. A former investor in Yums, for example, stated that he resold his stock to Yums at
15 a loss after learning of Nike's lawsuit, which he feared would tarnish Yums's reputation and
16 deter other investors from investing in the company. The investor explained that the Covenant
17 provided inadequate assurance that Nike could not "assert its trademarks against" Yums in the
18 future over the sales of shoes similar to Air Force 1.

19 On January 20, 2011, the District Court dismissed Nike's claims with prejudice and
20 Yums's counterclaims without prejudice. See Nike, Inc. v. Already, LLC, d/b/a Yums, No. 09
21 Civ. 6366 (RJS), 2011 WL 310321, at *1, *8 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 20, 2011). In dismissing Nike's

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1 claims “on consent,” the District Court explained that Yums had “consent[ed] to” dismissal of
2 these claims but did not specify which rule, if any, it was invoking. Id. at *2.

3 Turning to Yums’s counterclaims and relying on MedImmune, Inc. v. Genentech, Inc.,
4 549 U.S. 118 (2007), the District Court first concluded that Yums’s declaratory judgment action
5 failed to create a justiciable “case or controversy,” since a declaratory judgment claimant “must,
6 ‘under all the circumstances,’ demonstrate ‘a substantial controversy, between parties having
7 adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a
8 declaratory judgment.’” Nike, Inc., 2011 WL 310321, at *4 (quoting MedImmune, 549 U.S. at
9 127). The District Court held that Yums’s counterclaims did not meet this standard in light of
10 the Covenant. In reaching this conclusion, the District Court considered the Covenant’s
11 language and broad scope, id., Yums’s failure to show that it had taken meaningful steps to
12 create new shoes not covered by the Covenant, id. (quoting Diamonds.net LLC v. Idex Online,
13 Ltd., 590 F. Supp. 2d 593, 600 (S.D.N.Y. 2008)), and the absence of prior litigation between
14 Nike and Yums. Id. at *5 (citing ICOS Vision Sys. Corp., N.V. v. Scanner Techs. Corp., 699 F.
15 Supp. 2d 664, 670-71 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (Chin, J.)). The District Court then ruled that Yums’s
16 counterclaim for cancellation of the ‘905 Registration under 15 U.S.C. § 1119 failed to confer
17 subject matter jurisdiction because such a claim can arise only as part of a separate,
18 independently supportable action. Id. at *6-7. Lastly, without holding an evidentiary hearing,
19 the District Court rejected Yums’s application for attorneys’ fees under the Lanham Act, 15
20 U.S.C. § 1117(a), because the case was not “exceptional” as required by the Act. Id. at *8.

21 Yums timely appealed, challenging both the District Court’s dismissal of its claims and

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1 the court's denial of Yums's motion for attorneys' fees without an evidentiary hearing.

2 DISCUSSION

3 We determine the existence of subject matter jurisdiction before addressing other
4 threshold issues. Where a district court dismisses an action "for lack of subject matter
5 jurisdiction, we review factual findings for clear error and legal conclusions de novo." Maloney
6 v. Soc. Sec. Admin., 517 F.3d 70, 74 (2d Cir. 2008). A "case is properly dismissed for lack of
7 subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) when the district court lacks the statutory or
8 constitutional power to adjudicate it." Makarova v. United States, 201 F.3d 110, 113 (2d Cir.
9 2000).

10 1. Rule 41(a)(2)

11 Because the District Court's conclusion that it lacked jurisdiction followed its dismissal
12 of Nike's claims under Rule 41(a)(2), Yums urges us to review in the first instance whether the
13 District Court complied with that rule, which provides, in relevant part:

14 Except as provided in Rule 41(a)(1), an action may be dismissed at the
15 plaintiff's request only by court order, on terms that the court considers
16 proper. If a defendant has pleaded a counterclaim before being served with
17 the plaintiff's motion to dismiss, the action may be dismissed over the
18 defendant's objection only if the counterclaim can remain pending for
19 independent adjudication.

20
21 Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2). Yums claims that it did not consent to dismissal of its counterclaims,
22 and that the District Court's dismissal of the entire action in fact occurred "over the defendant's
23 objection" in violation of the second sentence of the rule.

24 When a plaintiff seeks to withdraw its claims pursuant to Rule 41(a)(2), but another event

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1 independently deprives the district court of an Article III case or controversy involving the
2 defendant's counterclaims, Rule 41(a)(2) is irrelevant. See Super Sack Mfg. Corp. v. Chase
3 Packaging Corp., 57 F.3d 1054, 1057 n.2 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (finding it unnecessary to consider
4 whether dismissal pursuant to Rule 41(a)(2) was proper where dismissal was clearly proper
5 because of the absence of an Article III case or controversy), abrogated on other grounds by
6 MedImmune, 549 U.S. 118; see also Intellectual Prop. Dev., Inc. v. TCI Cablevision of Cal.,
7 Inc., 248 F.3d 1333, 1340 & n.6 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (affirming a dismissal of a counterclaim based
8 on a lack of Article III case or controversy even though the district court had not indicated any
9 reliance on Rule 41(a)(2) or a statement of non-liability, and the record failed to show whether
10 the defendant consented to Rule 41(a)(2) relief). Accordingly, we need not further address Rule
11 41(a)(2) because we conclude, as a matter of law, that Nike's delivery of the Covenant to Yums
12 divested the District Court of subject matter jurisdiction, and we affirm on that basis.

13
14 2. The Covenant Not To Sue

15 In order to qualify as a justiciable "case or controversy" under Article III, "[t]he
16 controversy must be definite and concrete, touching the legal relations of parties having adverse
17 legal interests." Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Haworth, 300 U.S. 227, 240-41 (1937). The "case or
18 controversy" requirement is not satisfied by a "difference or dispute of a hypothetical or abstract
19 character." Id. at 240. In trademark cases seeking relief under either the Declaratory Judgment
20 Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), or Section 37 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1119, a valid covenant

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1 not to sue may strip district courts of jurisdiction. We review the jurisdictional effect of such a
2 covenant under both Acts in turn.

3 a. Declaratory Judgment Act

4 We turn first to the effect of such a covenant in trademark cases involving the
5 Declaratory Judgment Act, which provides in relevant part:

6 In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction . . . any court of the United
7 States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other
8 legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not
9 further relief is or could be sought.

10
11 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a). The Declaratory Judgment Act does not expand the subject matter
12 jurisdiction of the federal courts. See PDK Labs, Inc. v. Friedlander, 103 F.3d 1105, 1110 (2d
13 Cir. 1997). In Aetna, the Supreme Court “explained that the phrase ‘case of actual controversy’
14 in the Act refers to the type of ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies’ that are justiciable under Article III.”
15 MedImmune, 549 U.S. at 127 (citing Aetna, 300 U.S. at 240). Its pronouncement in Aetna was
16 refined four years later in Maryland Casualty Co. v. Pacific Coal & Oil Co., 312 U.S. 270, 273
17 (1941), in which the Supreme Court endorsed a totality of the circumstances test for determining
18 whether a party seeking relief under the Act has demonstrated that a justiciable “controversy”
19 exists. The Court in Maryland Casualty explained that “[b]asically, the question in each case is
20 whether the facts alleged, under all the circumstances, show that there is a substantial
21 controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality
22 to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.” Id. In adopting this test, the Supreme Court
23 recognized that “[t]he difference between an abstract question and a ‘controversy’ contemplated
24 by the Declaratory Judgment Act is necessarily one of degree, and it would be difficult, if it

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1 would be possible, to fashion a precise test for determining in every case whether there is such a
2 controversy.” Id.

3 We did not apply the Maryland Casualty test in a trademark case until Starter Corp. v.
4 Converse, Inc., 84 F.3d 592, 595 (2d Cir. 1996) (per curiam). In that case, we employed a two-
5 pronged test for determining whether subject matter jurisdiction exists:

6 [i]n a declaratory judgment action involving trademarks, the test for an “actual case
7 or controversy” has two prongs, both of which must be satisfied in order to establish
8 declaratory judgment jurisdiction: (1) has the defendant’s conduct created a real and
9 reasonable apprehension of liability on the part of the plaintiff, and (2) has the
10 plaintiff engaged in a course of conduct which has brought it into adversarial conflict
11 with the defendant.

12
13 Id. at 595.

14 After our decision in Starter, the Supreme Court decided MedImmune, which confirmed
15 that Maryland Casualty’s totality of the circumstances test for declaratory judgment actions
16 applied in intellectual property cases, see 549 U.S. at 126-27, but which rejected Starter’s
17 reasonable apprehension requirement, id. at 122, 132 (quoting Gen-Probe Inc. v. Vysis, Inc., 359
18 F.3d 1376, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2004)). MedImmune requires that we consider only whether the
19 adversity of legal interests that exists between the parties is ““real and substantial”” and
20 ““admi[ts] of specific relief through a decree of a conclusive character, as distinguished from an
21 opinion advising what the law would be upon a hypothetical state of facts.”” Id. at 127 (quoting
22 Aetna Life Ins., Co., 300 U.S. at 241).¹ The Court also suggested that the threat of future

¹ See also Bruce Winston Gem Corp. v. Harry Winston, Inc., No. 09 Civ. 7352 (JGK), 2010 WL 3629592, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 16, 2010) (“the first prong of the Starter test cannot survive because the Supreme Court [in MedImmune] has made it clear that there need not be an imminent threat of liability,” but “the second prong . . . should survive because it is anchored in the requirement of the specificity and immediacy of the dispute which the Court reaffirmed in

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1 litigation remains relevant in determining whether an actual controversy exists. As in
 2 MedImmune, for example, simply holding litigation in abeyance, where a party could forestall
 3 litigation indefinitely by paying licensing fees, does not eliminate the case or controversy. Id. at
 4 128 (“[The declaratory judgment plaintiff]’s own acts . . . eliminate the imminent threat of harm
 5 [and] [t]he question before us is whether this causes the dispute no longer to be a case or
 6 controversy within the meaning of Article III.”).

7 Until now, we have not applied MedImmune in an intellectual property case. However, a
 8 few of our sister circuits have done so in the context of declaratory judgment actions involving
 9 patents, which we have described as sufficiently “analogous” to those involving trademarks that
 10 “principles applicable to declaratory judgment actions involving patents are generally applicable
 11 with respect to trademarks.” Starter Corp., 84 F.3d at 596; see also Revolution Eyewear, Inc. v.
 12 Aspex Eyewear, Inc., 556 F.3d 1294, 1298-99 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (applying MedImmune to
 13 declaratory judgment action involving patents).²

14 In determining whether a covenant not to sue eliminates a justiciable case or controversy
 15 in a declaratory judgment action involving a trademark, district courts applying the MedImmune
 16 totality of the circumstances test should especially consider, in addition to other factors: (1) the
 17 language of the covenant, (2) whether the covenant covers future, as well as past, activity and
MedImmune.”).

² Some district courts in our Circuit have already extended the holding in Revolution Eyewear to trademark cases, holding that a covenant not to sue can deprive a federal court of jurisdiction in such cases where there is no evidence of “sufficient intent and apparent ability” to engage in infringing activity. See Bruce Winston Gem Corp., 2010 WL 3629592, at *4; ICOS Vision Sys. Corp., N.V. v. Scanner Techs. Corp., 699 F. Supp. 2d 664, 669 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (Chin, J.) (quoting Diamonds.net LLC, 590 F. Supp. 2d at 600).

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1 products,³ and (3) evidence of intention or lack of intention, on the part of the party asserting
2 jurisdiction, to engage in new activity or to develop new potentially infringing products that
3 arguably are not covered by the covenant.⁴

4 Applying these factors here, we agree with the District Court that it had no actual case or
5 controversy before it. The language of the Covenant is broad, covering both present and future
6 products: Nike “unconditionally” and permanently renounced its right to claim, demand or
7 “commenc[e], caus[e] or permit[] to be prosecuted any action in law or in equity” with respect to
8 any shoe currently made by Yums, including the Sugar and Soulja Boy shoes, and all colorable
9 imitations thereof. Nike, Inc., 2011 WL 310321, at *1-2. The breadth of the Covenant renders
10 the threat of litigation remote or nonexistent even if Yums continues to market and sell these
11 shoes or significantly increases their production. Given the similarity of Yums’s designs to the
12 ‘905 mark and the breadth of the Covenant, it is hard to imagine a scenario that would
13 potentially infringe the ‘905 mark and yet not fall under the Covenant. Yums has not asserted
14 any intention to market any such shoe. Nike, Inc., 2011 WL 310321, at *4.

³ In referring to both activities and products, we recognize that a covenant not to sue may be limited in the sense that it renounces claims with respect to future activity, but not future products.

⁴ In its opinion, the District Court also considered the lack of a history of litigation between the parties. See Nike, Inc., 2011 WL 310321 at *5. Yums does not contend that any history of litigation between these parties would, standing alone, create a case or controversy if none exists based on the other factors discussed above. In any event, we conclude that the factors enumerated in our decision suffice to resolve this case. We do not consider whether a particularly contentious litigation history between two parties could preserve a case or controversy where a covenant not to sue would ordinarily eliminate it. Cf. Diamonds.net, 590 F. Supp. 2d at 598 (“While a threat of suit is not necessary to declaratory judgment jurisdiction, an aggressive litigation strategy . . . may signal the existence of an actual controversy.” (internal citation omitted)).

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1 In Revolution Eyewear, 556 F.3d at 1296, the Federal Circuit concluded that a
2 controversy persisted when the plaintiff delivered a covenant that promised not to sue only as to
3 prior sales of the allegedly infringing product. The crucial difference between Revolution
4 Eyewear and this case is the scope of the two covenants. In Revolution Eyewear, it was
5 undisputed that the covenant did not protect the defendant from suit for any future marketing.
6 Id. Here, the Covenant is far broader. It covers both past sales and future sales of both existing
7 products and colorable imitations. Given the breadth of the Covenant, no controversy exists.⁵

8 Yums nevertheless urges that a justiciable controversy persists because Nike's litigation
9 continues to have an injurious effect. Pointing to the affidavits of various investors, Yums
10 alleges harm from the potential loss of investments by investors who fear infringement lawsuits
11 in the future and for that reason have refrained from further investing or have withdrawn their
12 investments. In this case, potential investor concerns about infringement lawsuits against the
13 company, despite Nike's broad Covenant, fail to establish the sort of genuinely adverse legal
14 interests between Nike and Yums that MedImmune requires. In addition, Yums contends that
15 the Covenant is a "continuing libel" against it because the Covenant asserts Yums's ongoing de

⁵ To be sure, the Covenant has not made future litigation between the parties impossible: at oral argument on appeal, counsel for Nike acknowledged that if Yums were to manufacture an exact copy of the Air Force 1 shoe (which presumably would include not only Nike's claimed trade dress, but also its trademark), Nike could claim that the Covenant permits an infringement suit on the ground that a counterfeit differs from a colorable imitation under the Lanham Act. But given the absence of record evidence that Yums intends to make any arguably infringing shoe that is not unambiguously covered by the Covenant, this hypothetical possibility does not create a "definite and concrete" dispute. Aetna, 300 U.S. at 240. Because no justiciable actual controversy existed after the District Court dismissed Nike's claims, any ruling by the District Court based on either the potential investors' affidavits or Nike's reservations of its rights to sue over a future counterfeit shoe would have been advisory.

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1 minimis infringement of Nike's trademark. Yums did not file a counterclaim alleging libel,
2 however, and in any event we reject the contention that the mere existence of a document
3 asserting infringement -- where the registrant cannot assert a claim relating to that infringement -
4 - creates a case or controversy.

5 Relying on Cardinal Chemical Co. v. Morton International, Inc., 508 U.S. 83, 96, 99-103
6 (1993), Yums also argues that a finding of non-infringement does not deprive a court of
7 jurisdiction to rule on the validity of a trademark or patent. Cardinal Chemical is inapposite,
8 however, as it "concern[s] the jurisdiction of an intermediate appellate court, not a trial court."
9 Giese v. Pierce Chem. Co., 43 F. Supp. 2d 98, 112 n.14 (D. Mass. 1999); see also Lamb-Weston,
10 Inc. v. McCain Foods, Ltd., 78 F.3d 540, 546 (Fed. Cir. 1996) ("The Supreme Court's decision
11 in Cardinal Chemical is limited to the specific facts of that case[;] [s]pecifically, [that] an
12 affirmance by th[e] court [of appeals] of a finding of noninfringement is not, by itself, enough to
13 vacate a declaratory judgment holding the patent invalid."). Moreover, unlike the trial court in
14 Cardinal Chemical, the District Court here made no "finding[s]" on the merits of Yums's
15 declaratory judgment action. See Cardinal Chemical, 508 U.S. at 86, 95 (emphasizing that the
16 only issue before the Court was the circuit court's jurisdiction, and that "[i]n the trial court, of
17 course, a party seeking a declaratory judgment has the burden of establishing the existence of an
18 actual case or controversy").

19 Yums also makes much of the District Court's exercise of subject matter jurisdiction over
20 Nike's claims, which Yums contends was inconsistent with the District Court's determination
21 that a case or controversy no longer existed. We have already acknowledged that the District

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1 Court could have dismissed Nike's claims either for lack of subject matter jurisdiction or "on
2 consent." See supra at 6-7. But Yums has not appealed the District Court's exercise of
3 jurisdiction over Nike's claims, which resulted in a ruling favorable to Yums, and in the part of
4 the District Court order that is before us there is no error.

5 b. The Lanham Act

6 We turn next to the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1119, which Yums contends provides an
7 independent basis of federal subject matter jurisdiction, notwithstanding the dismissal of the
8 underlying trademark claim.⁶ Under the Lanham Act, district courts are authorized to cancel
9 registrations, but only "[i]n any action involving a registered mark." 15 U.S.C. § 1119. The
10 limiting phrase "[i]n any action involving a registered mark" plainly narrows the circumstances
11 in which cancellation may be sought -- namely, in connection with "a properly instituted and
12 otherwise jurisdictionally supportable action involving a registered mark." Universal Sewing
13 Mach. Co. v. Standard Sewing Equip. Corp., 185 F. Supp. 257, 260 (S.D.N.Y. 1960).

14 Section 1119 therefore creates a remedy for trademark infringement rather than an
15 independent basis for federal jurisdiction. Both the Third Circuit and the Federal Circuit have

⁶ Section 1119 reads in full:

In any action involving a registered mark the court may determine the right to registration, order the cancelation of registrations, in whole or in part, restore canceled registrations, and otherwise rectify the register with respect to the registrations of any party to the action. Decrees and orders shall be certified by the court to the Director, who shall make appropriate entry upon the records of the Patent and Trademark Office, and shall be controlled thereby.

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1 held that, by its plain terms, this provision requires that “a controversy as to the validity of or
2 interference with a registered mark . . . exist before a district court has jurisdiction to grant the
3 cancellation remedy.” Ditri v. Coldwell Banker Residential Affiliates, Inc., 954 F.2d 869, 873
4 (3d Cir. 1992); see id. (noting that a petition to the Patent and Trademark Office is the “primary
5 means of securing a cancellation,” and that § 1119 provides no independent basis for
6 jurisdiction) (citing Universal Sewing Mach. Co., 185 F. Supp. at 260); Windsurfing Int’l, Inc. v.
7 AMF Inc., 828 F.2d 755, 758-59 (Fed. Cir. 1987); see also McCarthy on Trademarks and Unfair
8 Competition § 30:110 (4th ed. 2010) (“[Section 1119] alone does not create grounds for federal
9 jurisdiction.”). We agree with their analysis, and hold that a claim for trademark cancellation
10 under § 1119 is insufficient to support federal jurisdiction where a covenant not to sue has
11 resolved the underlying infringement action.

12 Yums cites only one case, Bancroft & Masters, Inc. v. Augusta National Inc., 223 F.3d
13 1082 (9th Cir. 2000), in support of its argument that a court may retain jurisdiction over a § 1119
14 claim notwithstanding the end of a case or controversy with respect to the rest of the action. The
15 Ninth Circuit in Bancroft & Masters, however, concluded that the promise not to sue in that case
16 failed to end the case or controversy. Id. at 1085. Its pronouncement that even an unqualified
17 promise “would not have mooted [the] separate request for [§ 1119] cancellation of [the]
18 trademarks” is therefore dictum. Id. In addition, the Ninth Circuit in Bancroft failed to consider
19 the language in § 1119 that renders that section remedial, not jurisdictional. Accordingly, we
20 find its opinion unpersuasive.

21 Yums next characterizes Nike’s original lawsuit as a “properly instituted and otherwise

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1 jurisdictionally supportable action” and contends that this fact alone provided a basis for the
2 District Court to retain jurisdiction over Yums’s § 1119 cancellation counterclaim
3 notwithstanding the Covenant. Yums’s argument ignores the settled rule that the “case-or-
4 controversy requirement . . . subsists through all stages of federal judicial proceedings.” White
5 River Amusement Pub, Inc. v. Town of Hartford, 481 F.3d 163, 167 (2d Cir. 2007) (internal
6 quotation marks omitted) (citing Spencer v. Kemna, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998)). Although Nike’s
7 action was “properly instituted,” it was no longer “jurisdictionally supportable” after the
8 Covenant was delivered.

9
10 3. Attorneys’ Fees

11 We review an order denying attorneys’ fees under the Lanham Act for abuse of
12 discretion. See Gordon & Breach Science Publishers S.A. v. Am. Inst. of Physics, 166 F.3d 438,
13 439 (2d Cir. 1999) (per curiam). Such fees are available only in “exceptional cases,” which
14 generally means that fees will be awarded to the defendant only if the plaintiff filed the action in
15 bad faith. See Banff, Ltd. v. Colberts, Inc., 996 F.2d 33, 36 (2d Cir. 1993). Here, Nike filed its
16 action pursuant to its own registered trademark and withdrew the action quickly. On the record
17 before us, we cannot say that the District Court abused its discretion when it found that Nike had
18 not acted in bad faith, and Yums fails to identify what additional information the District Court
19 needed to make an informed decision about attorneys’ fees. Accordingly, we find no abuse of
20 discretion in its decision to deny fees without a hearing.

21 **CONCLUSION**

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1 We affirm the judgment of the District Court.